

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

Highest temperature yesterday, 42; lowest, 33. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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## THE SUN-HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## 300,000 TEXTILE WORKERS FACING WAGE REDUCTION

Manufacturers Forecast a 22 1-2 Per Cent. Cut to Stabilize Market.

TO HALT STAGNATION  
Return to Wage Scale of November 1919, More Than Double 1915 Scale.

LOWER LIVING COST SEEN  
Mills of Lawrence and Fall River, Mass., Not Affected by Announcement.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Boston, Dec. 9.—Announcement today by the textile manufacturers that there would be a cut in wages of 22 1/2 per cent. in the textile mills of New York and New England in order to bring production costs down to where the manufactured products could find a market, while affecting 300,000 mill workers, carried no terrors to the employees of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence or the employees of the cotton mills in Fall River.

The employees of the American Woolen Company have the assurance of the president, William M. Wood, made only this last summer, that their wages would not be reduced. That was backed up in a statement authorized by Mr. Wood to-day, to the effect that his company had not considered cutting wages.

**Six Months' Agreement.**  
As to the Fall River situation, the cotton mill employees there have an agreement with the manufacturers, entered into early last month, whereby the rate of wages then existing was to operate for six months from December 6, 1920. That agreement carries the stipulation that no change would be made in its terms by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association without first calling into conference the executive committee of the Fall River Textile Council, the union's representative body.

The present wage is 52.12 cents for weaving a "cut" 47 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, 64 by 64 of regular print cloth. The wage was lowest, under the present adjustment plan, during the periods starting in November, 1919, and November, 1911, when the rate was 19.65 cents.

The proposed reduction of 22 1/2 per cent. would mean fixing the wage at 40.10 cents, or 12 of a cent higher than it was at the end of 1919, under the agreement of June, 1919, for the ensuing six months' period.

There was a very brief time between periods, when the forty-eight hour law went into effect, when the actual earnings were reduced on the weekly basis because of the shortened time, but this was taken care of by the next increase in piece.

There was no reduction in wages, nor has there been any since November, 1910.

The Fall River Textile Council is affiliated with the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Some of the younger Fall River unions are affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, John Golden, president.

**Statement of Manufacturers.**  
Regarding the cut, the following statement was issued after a conference to-day of the textile manufacturers: "It is evident from what has transpired in the last few months that there has been an insistent and compelling demand on the part of the public that the cost of living should be lessened by a readjustment of the prices of commodities entering into the expense of daily life. This demand has been and is country-wide, and it becomes the duty of all those interested in industries which affect immediately the cost of living to give serious consideration to this subject."

"Manufacturers have been reluctant to make any radical changes in wages because of its effect at a time when there seemed to be so little willingness on the part of the public to do business on a lower basis of price. But conditions have recently come about where this situation has been materially affected and prices of articles entering into the cost of living have been reduced to a considerable extent. Now that the process of readjustment has operated in the wage scale, and the living costs are still further to be lessened, the present low prices of raw materials are reflected in retail costs, the manufacturers can properly take some action to lessen the labor cost involved in production."

**Stagnation of Markets.**  
The refusal of buyers to purchase goods for the past four or five months on a high basis of cost has led to a stagnation of the markets upon which the manufacturers depend, so that at the present time many of the textile mills in New England have been obliged to shut down. Many more are working on short time, and unless something is done to remedy these conditions unemployment will be increased and continued.

"Therefore it becomes the duty of manufacturers to consider some means whereby a stabilization of prices so that merchants may be put in a position to order goods without fear of further declines."

Continued on Tenth Page.

## Allies to Warn Berlin on Payments to Kaiser

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Tagblatt hears that Great Britain and France have decided to send a protest to the German Government against payments being made to the former German Emperor.

Recent Berlin despatches reported that the former German Emperor had fled from Germany with 100,000,000 marks since his flight from that country to Holland.

## PREMIER TO MAKE STAND ON IRELAND

Lloyd George Will Advise Either Martial Law or Truce to Commons.

ALL LONDON IS GUESSING

Many Looking for Peace—Conferences With Officials and Mgr. Clune.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is announced that Premier Lloyd George will make an important statement on Ireland on the opening of the House of Commons at noon to-morrow.

The terms of the statement were doubtless discussed at the conference attended by the Premier, Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader in the Commons; Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and several officials of the Irish Department, which was held at the Premier's official residence this afternoon, but no official indication was given to-night as to what had been decided.

Many reports are current as to what the Premier is likely to say. It is believed in some quarters that he will announce the possibility that the Government will declare martial law in Ireland, although at the same time indicate the readiness of the Government to enter into conversations with the moderate Sinn Feiners, with a view to a settlement.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the London Times says that the Premier is expected to announce more fully than heretofore the conditions on which the Government is willing to open official negotiations, and may indicate how far he regards the Sinn Fein conditions acceptable.

Official circles do not conceal that the Premier desires a settlement, but intimate that he is uncertain as to whether the present moment is most propitious.

Both the Times and the Daily Mail emphasize the importance of the Premier's intervention. Mr. Clune, Bishop of Perth, the Mail asserts that the whole position has been considerably changed by the Bishop's message from Michael Collins, commander of the Republican army.

## HENDERSON SEES ONE CHANCE FOR IRELAND

Labor Leader Puts Burden on British Statesmen.

By the Associated Press.  
HOMER HENDERSON, Lancashire, England, Dec. 9.—Arthur Henderson, who has just returned from Ireland, where he went to discuss the labor situation, said in an address here to-night that if British statesmanship was not equal to the opportunity which he now was convinced was open, a hopeless situation, so far as Ireland was concerned, was bound to arise. It was impossible for him, he said, to exaggerate the deplorable conditions prevailing there.

"Coercion is applied with such indiscriminate violence," Mr. Henderson declared, "that the people are terror stricken, and that there is a reminder day and night that their country is under the heel of a ruthless military occupation."

"It is actually true to say that life was safer in Ireland during the German occupation than it is now in Cork, Dublin and Londonderry. No man is safe; even women and children run terrible risks of being shot or killed. There is a possibility of making peace with the Irish people."

He had many consultations with prominent leaders, and everywhere he went in Ireland he found an earnest desire for peace. There was a willingness, more marked than anything in his experience of the Irish temper, to join in reciprocal arrangements to secure a permanent cessation of violence and a form of provocation. In that atmosphere it was believed in Ireland that negotiations could be started which would be successful in bringing about a settlement of the constitutional question. If they failed now he was certain that utter chaos would follow.

"It is obvious that no one will buy the product of the mill until the various factors, including labor, entering into the cost of production have been reduced to a point which represents to the purchasers of the mill's product a safe basis for doing business."

Continued on Sixth Page.

## HUERTA GAVE VAST OIL RIGHTS IN LAST HOURS TO BRITONS

'Orgy' of Haste in Disposing of Grants Infringing on American Citizens.

30 TO 35 IN SINGLE DAY  
Carranza Decrees Used in Aiding Invaders of Petroleum Territory.

U. S. PROTEST EXPECTED  
Pesquera, Mexican Agent, Says Acts May Send America and England to War.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, Dec. 9.—

British oil interests have invaded Mexican petroleum fields in their efforts to acquire world domination of oil properties and are infringing on American oil rights there under the provisions of the confiscatory Carranza decrees.

Information to this effect was obtained by the State Department to-day, together with a recital of an orgy of concession granting during the last days of the De la Huerta regime. This orgy is believed here to explain the feverish anxiety of the Mexican Government officials to obtain recognition for the Mexican Provisional Government.

The granting of concessions by De la Huerta's Government assumed such proportions that as many as thirty and thirty-five concessions were granted in a single day. The process was continued to within a few minutes of the time that De la Huerta gave over the office of President to Gen. Obregon.

The granting of oil concessions to British interests is regarded as especially serious in view of recent protest by the United States relative to the exclusive programme adopted by the British in Mesopotamia. In the case of Mesopotamia the United States protested against exclusion from a field wholly conjectural. In Mexico the fields are established and the programme indicates an intention of invading American oil fields with the apparent hope of obtaining Government approval of investments.

Two British oil companies, the Agula and the Corona, subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, which the British controlled during the war, are implicated in what is regarded as a new attack on American rights.

**Vast Concessions Dispersed.**  
These companies have purchased vast oil concessions directly from the De la Huerta Government and taken up other concessions distributed by the Mexican Provisional Government to prominent officials and favorites of the Administration. Among these is Gen. Jacinto Trevino, Secretary of Labor, Commerce and Industry of the De la Huerta Cabinet.

The concession granting which characterized the end of the De la Huerta Administration went to such an extent that concessions have been granted in every State except the States of Mexico and Aguascalientes. According to Mexican City newspapers received here to-day, many of these favored concession holders promptly moved to sell their rights regardless of price and of purchase.

Probably the most remarkable concession granted in one day to have been signed late on the night of November 30, during the last moments of the De la Huerta Government, was a concession to a B. A. Adam and gives him the right to extract from what is known as the Federal zone, 600,000,000 barrels (60,000,000 tons) of oil a year. The value of this concession will be realized when it is recalled that Mexico exported this year less than 140,000,000 barrels.

The concessions granted while relating mostly to oil cover objects of every conceivable value and in every part of the country. A review of the anxiety indicated to distribute these concessions before Gen. Obregon took office, it is assumed the new administration is not to be relied on to countenance this general distribution of the country's wealth.

The granting of oil concessions which is regarded as an attack on American rights is made on the basis of the Carranza decrees issued March 12, 1920, extending the Federal zone regions. The old Mexican law provided that a Federal zone for twelfth purposes should be reserved on either side of navigable streams.

**Can Drill Almost Anywhere.**  
The Carranza decree extended these zones all over the territory contiguous to Tampico and Mexico Bay, and applicable to every stream whether navigable or not. A Federal zone is claimed even where only a dry bed remains indicating that some time a stream existed there. The oil fields in this region consist of areas known as pools. These pools are cut up by small streams, and the area in which a Federal zone is established by the Carranza decree. The concessions granted make it possible for the holder to drill wells in practically every part of American owned property.

Protests have been made repeatedly by the State Department against granting concessions of this kind, especially in view of its past attitude it is clear that the State Department will oppose the validity of the concessions granted by the De la Huerta Government. There is considerable official curiosity here to know if the Mexican situation is not part of the programme mapped out at the San Remo conference by which the British and, in lesser degree, the French hope to control petroleum sources and supplies. Roberto V. Pesquera, until recently confidential Mexican agent to the United States, is quoted in the Mexican papers as saying the dispute over oil will lead to war between the United States and England.

## Woman, at 82, Becomes an American Citizen

MISS MATHILDE MALKIN, 82 years old, residing at the Presbyterian Home, 49 East Seventy-third street, was naturalized as a citizen of the United States yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Lydon. She was born in England and came to the United States in 1854.

"As long as women could not vote didn't consider it necessary to become a citizen," she explained, "but now I consider it a Christian duty to register and cast my ballot. That's why I was naturalized."

## FIVE DIE IN CHAIR, ONE WITH A SMILE

Four Bronx Men Who Killed Ticket Agent Lose Long Fight for Life.

RECONCILED NEAR END

'Bull' Cassidy, Who Was Declared Imbecile, Faces His Doom Stoically.

James Cassidy died in the electric chair last night with a smile on his lips, which may have been because alienists had pronounced him a mental defective, but the other men—Joseph Usefof, Joseph Milano, Charles McLaughlin and Howard Baker—who preceded him into the death chamber at Sing Sing in one of the largest killings the prison has ever seen, did not smile. Usefof, McLaughlin and Milano said they were going to smile, and they called upon the witnesses to see the smile, but it could not be seen—only a contortion of muscles. Baker did not speak a word from the time he entered the chamber until the current went through his body.

Cassidy, Usefof, Milano and McLaughlin were put to death for the murder of Otto Flada, a ticket agent on the Bronx subway, and Baker died because he killed Wm. De Greff at Walcott, N. Y. It was the third time in the history of Sing Sing that such a large number of men were executed in one night. The other three, who were not regular in their attendance at the services of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, all of them adherents of the excommunicated founder of that church, Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Cohan yesterday a writ of peremptory mandamus compelling their restoration to membership, from which the suit disclosed, they were expelled by the trustees on November 27.

The reason for expulsion given by the trustees was that these twenty-six men and women, some of whom are pioneers of Christian Science, had not been regular in their attendance at the services of the First Church for the period of a year. Twenty-three of the twenty-six made affidavit that this charge was false. It is agreed in their belief that the accusation of the trustees was a pretext and that the real reason for trying to oust them was their persistence in accepting Mrs. Stetson and regarding her as a true interpreter of the teachings of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

The trustees insist that non-attendance, in violation of a by-law of the church, was the sole reason for their action. On Wednesday night after hearing of the threatened court proceedings they held a special meeting and decided to expel the members. Through their counsel, C. G. Franciscus, they consented yesterday to the issuance of the mandamus order. They admitted that they had gone about the matter in an imperfect way, inasmuch as they had failed to observe a by-law of the church requiring the trustees to notify each member of the charges and give each member an opportunity to be heard.

**Another Feature Revealed.**  
Behind it all, THE NEW YORK HERALD was informed last night, is a controversy between the trustees of the mother church in Boston and Mrs. Stetson's old church here on the one hand and the followers of Mrs. Stetson on the other.

On the one side, it is represented, is a determined effort of the trustees to rid the church of the bogey of Mrs. Stetson's return to power; on the other the equally determined endeavor of the Stetsons to place her in what they believe to be her rightful place as leader of the Christian Science Church.

One close to Mrs. Stetson said last night that there was no idea of trying to claim control of the church for her, but that there was a fight to have her reinstated as the teacher of true Christian Science.

Clarence A. Barnes of Boston, who appeared with Herbert Barry of New York as attorney for the members seeking and gaining reinstatement, said earnestly that the decision in the parent organization was to reinstate Mrs. Stetson, evidenced by the suit now in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, involving the jurisdiction of the directors of the Mother Church over the Christian Science Publishing Company, has nothing to do with the quarrel here.

One of the expelled members of the New York church, Joseph B. Whitney, treasurer at the time of its founding and for several years thereafter, said when asked if the action of the trustees of the First Church bore any relation to the trouble in Boston: "We draw our own conclusions."

Said Mr. Barnes: "The issue raised by the dismissal of the twenty-six members of the church of Christ, Scientist, is a far-reaching one. All of the dismissed are students of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson. They believe that her teaching is the true teaching of Christian Science, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, and as such, they believe that the teachings of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy."

**Prepared to Meet Issue.**  
The directors of the Mother Church for the last ten years and the trustees of many of the branch churches have upon one pretext or another, been striking from the membership rolls students of Augusta E. Stetson. Up to the present time no effort has been made by these students for reinstatement, but the situation has developed now to a point where those who believe that Mrs. Stetson's teaching is sound and genuine Christian Science are prepared to meet this issue.

The teachings as found in "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures" and "The Christ" are the spiritual and not material; that all in life there is no death; and it was primarily for her standing for these principles that Augusta E. Stetson was excommunicated by the board of directors of the Mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

"The fact that these twenty-six members were dismissed on the flimsy pretext of non-attendance is simply another evidence of the ruthlessness of the material heads of the church to destroy the effort being made by those who would preserve in their true spiritual light the teachings of genuine Christian Science as promulgated by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy."

The twenty-six members have not been absent members, but have been regular attendants and contributors of the church.

Another spokesman for the twenty-six said that for ten years, or even since 1909, when Mrs. Stetson's name as a Christian Science teacher was revoked by the directors, the trustees of the

## OUSTED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRUSTS BLOCK CHURCH EXPULSION

26 Followers of Mrs. Stetson Get Mandamus Order for Reinstatement.

TRUSTEES BACK DOWN  
Dismissal Based on Charge of Lax Attendance Is Called Pretext.

BATTLE FOR EX-LEADER  
First Church Declared to Be True Teacher.

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## WAR TAXES MUST BE PAID BY DEC. 15, AS TREASURY HAS ONLY \$160,000,000 ON HAND

Houston's Plea Ends All Hope of Postponement or Deductions Because of Shrinking Inventories—Senate Finance Committee Sees Big Bills Ahead.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, Dec. 9.—

A decision to take no action on urgent appeals of business and financial interests for postponement of payments of final instalments on income taxes beyond December 15 was reached to-day by Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee. It was decided also that the condition of the Treasury did not warrant favorable action on requests that losses due to falling prices on inventories of 1920 might be deducted from last year's profits in computing excess profits taxes.

A similar decision was made yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee, and it is understood that members in both bodies were actuated by the recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury Houston, who opposed both proposals.

In explaining the reasons for the decision Mr. McCumber said: "The demands upon the Treasury are so enormous that every dollar of the taxes will be needed in addition to what it must borrow to meet maturing obligations December 15. While it will be a hardship on a great many, it is

going to be extremely difficult to finance the Government without the payment of taxes on that date. By January 1, out of the ordinary expenses of the Government about \$1,144,000,000 will have matured and must be met. The Treasury estimates that if all the taxes are paid it will amount to only about \$550,000,000 and there is about \$150,000,000 to-day in the Treasury.

"Another proposal considered" by the members of the Finance Committee to-day and which has been urged by many financial institutions in connection with the excess profits taxes was to deduct losses on inventories of 1920 due to falling prices from previous years' profits. "The consensus of the members present was that this should not be done. It is considered that financing the Government has been based on the anticipation that all of these taxes would be paid this year. It would be almost equivalent to abating the last instalment of the 1919 taxes, due December 15."

"The same reasons apply in both these cases. It seemed to committee members that the obligations of the Government are so great and conditions of banks such that we ought not attempt to float any further indebtedness to an extent greater than is absolutely necessary."

**Miss Betsy Tevis, of Prominent Kentucky Family, Shoots Herself Here.**

LOVE AFFAIR REPORTED  
Said to Have Met Admirer Only Ten Days Ago—His Identity Concealed.

Miss Betsy Tevis, 18 years old, member of a prominent Kentucky family, shot and killed herself last night in the bedroom of her apartment at 110 East Fifty-fourth street after a telephone conversation with a man she met only ten days ago, and with whom she was said to have fallen in love. The man's identity has been carefully shielded by every one connected with the case.

Miss Tevis occupied the apartment with her sister, the widow of Joseph Tevis, formerly a vice-president of the National City Bank. The sisters came to this city six weeks ago from Pasadena, Cal., where Mr. Tevis lived for several years before his death. Thomas Stone Tevis of Richmond, Ky., father of Miss Tevis, was notified of his daughter's death and is on his way here.

Although she was unwilling to discuss her sister's act, it was learned from Mrs. Tevis that the girl recently met a man, and was expecting him to call. At about 8 o'clock Miss Tevis started the telephone, and was talking when the telephone rang. Miss Tevis answered it, turning to tell her sister that "the man" was calling.

They talked fifteen minutes. When Miss Tevis hung up the receiver, her sister was silent. She went directly to her room, and a few minutes later Mrs. Tevis heard a shot. She found her sister lying on the bed, a bullet hole through her dress over her heart, and a 38 calibre revolver in her hand.

Mrs. Tevis ran screaming into the hall and called the elevator boy who had happened. He dashed across the street for Dr. C. P. Nading of 113 East Fifty-fourth street, who pronounced Miss Tevis dead.

Detective Callahan from the East Fifty-first street station investigated the case and reported it a suicide. Mrs. Tevis explained that the revolver belonged to her husband. She did not know how her sister found it.

Traces were blocked for half an hour while Police Sergeant Frederick DiGregorio of the Beach street station and Lt. Lord of 391 East 149th street, Bronx, used back stairs to get to the room where the girl was found. For a time they appeared to be hopelessly entangled. It was necessary to call out the rescue squad and the hook and ladder company from Fulton street before they finally were extricated.

Palms were taken to Broad Street Hospital, where it was said his chances of recovery were slight. His chest was badly crushed, a shoulder and a rib were fractured and in addition he suffered internal injuries which probably will cause his death.

**DANISH KING AIDS FRENCH.**  
PARIS, Dec. 9.—The King of Denmark has forwarded to Marshal Poch a check for 100,000 francs to be used for the benefit of soldiers mutilated during the war. President Millerand received King Christian and Queen Alexandra at the Elysée Palace to-day.

The Greenwich West and recuperation, Over-8000 men, 1000000 francs—also.

## STAPLETON BLAZE COSTS \$500,000

Huge Veneer Warehouse Destroyed and Great Lumber Yards Threatened.

MANHATTAN SENDS AID  
District Where Fire Occurred Filled With Valuable Inflammable Material.

Fire which swept the veneer warehouse of the I. T. Williams & Son lumber yard in Stapleton, Staten Island, last night, threatened for a time to spread to more than \$2,000,000 worth of dressed lumber with which the warehouse was surrounded, and also endangered several hundred frame houses set close together within a radius of a few hundred yards of the lumber plant. So great did the danger become, after sparks from the burning warehouse had caught the roofs of several dwellings, that a hurry call for aid was sent to the Manhattan Fire Department, and nine engine companies were sent to Staten Island.

Every piece of fire fighting apparatus in Richmond borough was rushed to Stapleton, and with the aid of the fireboat William J. Gaynor, which played streams of water upon the flames from the bay, and the apparatus from New York, the firemen were able to get the flames under control after three hours of hard fighting. At 10:30 o'clock the warehouse had been destroyed, with an estimated loss of about \$500,000, but none of the great piles of lumber surrounding it had been burned, and none of the houses in the vicinity had been damaged.

The fire had the greatest possibilities for widespread disaster of any blaze that has occurred on Staten Island in recent years. The Williams company operates one of the largest hardwood lumber yards in the United States, its plant at Grant and Bay streets in Stapleton covering more than an acre. Besides the warehouse, filled principally with oak veneer, great piles of dressed lumber were scattered about the yard, and adjoining the Williams plant were other large lumber concerns with millions of dollars' worth of highly inflammable materials. The presence of the many frame houses, mostly occupied by men who work in the yards, and the proximity of several rows and barges at the docks of the Williams and other companies added to the danger.

Fire Department officials declared that but for the prompt work of the firemen, the loss would have run far into the millions instead of being confined to the hundreds of thousands. The fire was discovered about 7:30, and not more than an hour after that it had gained such a head as to engulf the entire plant.

Chief Beagin, in command of the Staten Island firemen, telephoned to Manhattan for assistance. Deputy Chief Joe Martin took the fire companies over to Richmond from lower Manhattan, the Department of Plant and Structures providing three special ferries.

The fire broke no serious for a time that the managers of the Stapleton moving picture theatres, under orders from the police, asked their patrons to leave and the houses were closed until the fire was under control. Residents of dwellings in the vicinity of the fire or in the path of it should it spread were also advised to get ready to leave, and many of them packed their belongings and carried them to the sidewalks.

**NUNS LEAD PUPILS TO SAFETY IN FIRE**  
250 Girls Leave Convent by Way of Escapes.

Two hundred and fifty pupils of Ursuline convent, at Bedford Park Boulevard, 138th street, Marlon and Bainbridge avenues, The Bronx, were driven yesterday from their convent school by a fire which originated in the basement of the five-story building. Twenty nuns conducted the girls down the fire escapes in orderly fashion. After the fire had been put under control, they returned to the building for wraps and dislaid the pupils for the day. The blaze was discovered by Matthew Caslon, the engineer. Damage was confined to the basement and ground floor.

**INTERMYER FINDS ARCHITECTS' FEES BOOST HIGH COSTS**  
Designers Criticised for Minimum 6 Per Cent. Fee on Entire Cost of Buildings.

BRICK TRUST RAMPANT  
Its Profits Up to 155 P. C.; Sand Man Who Operated Its Clearing House Is Judged in Contempt.

GOUGING IN SPRINKLERS  
Secret Report Is Flashed by Counsel and Identified After Witness Refuses to Produce Original.

Enormous profits exacted through combinations of various kinds in the building trades were revealed yesterday in evidence presented before the Lockwood committee. Testimony was given to show that manufacturers and dealers in automatic sprinklers, used in most big buildings for fire prevention, were in agreement whereby prices were lifted and that profits on brick ranged from 89 to 155 per cent in